

The Chicago Sunday Tribune

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 189.

JULY 8, 1894—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.—WITH ART SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE—(SUNDAY) FIVE CENTS. (WEEK DAYS) TWO CENTS.

IS A DAY OF BLOOD.

Soldiers Shoot Down Rioters in Many Railroad Yards.

ALL FORCES ENGAGED.

Company C, Second Regiment, Chastises the Mob.

FOUR DEAD, MANY WOUNDED

Fatal Fight at Loomis and Forty-ninth Streets.

POLICEMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT.

While the day was comparatively quiet there was more loss of life and more men were hurt yesterday than in all the preceding days of the strike. The list of dead and injured is as follows:

At Loomis and Forty-ninth streets:

KILLED.

BURKE, JOHN, thirty-eight and Halsted streets (known as "Engine" Burke), shot through the body; died on the spot.

UNKNOWN MAN, residence unknown, shot through the breast; found dead behind a barn after the fight.

Fatally Injured.

IRONBERG, JOHN, No. 4847 Loomis, bayonet wounds in breast; taken to hospital; likely to die.

JACKMAN, THOMAS, No. 5201 Loomis street, shot in the stomach and through the back; will die, taken to the Union Hospital, Englewood.

SCHULTZ, JOHN, No. 4841 Cook street, 21 years, Polish; shot in right thigh; may die; taken to the County Hospital.

SMITH, JOHN, No. 4832 Winchester avenue; shot through both legs; likely to die.

SEZLIANSKI, PETER, No. 4830 Throop street; shot through the breast; taken home; will die.

UNKNOWN MAN, No. 4810 Loomis street, shot through thigh; will probably die.

UNKNOWN MAN, Irishman, supposed to live at No. 4844 Frazar street, shot through the liver; will die.

The Injured.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE, No. 4810 Loomis street, shot in right arm; taken to hospital; likely to die.

DALTON, EMMETT, private Company C, wrist sprained by a stone.

ENGELFEN, JOSEPH, No. 4840 Loomis, shot in right shoulder.

GALEWSKI, ANTONY, carpenter, No. 6511 Loomis street, shot through right arm, taken home; will recover.

JEZEWSKI, TONY, No. 6511 Carpenter street, laborer, shot in the right arm.

KESLUSKI, JOSEPH, residence unknown, shot in back.

KISA, JOHN, No. 644 Forty-third street, shot in left leg.

MELAN, W. H., private, Company C, struck on the chin with a heavy stone.

ONE CHARLES, No. 4840 Bishop street, shot in right thigh.

REED, HARRY, Lieutenant Company C, Seventy-third street and Stewart avenue, cut on the temple with stone; wounds dressed at Donohoe Station; taken home; condition not serious.

REED, ANNIE, No. 4748 Throop street, shot through the ankle; taken home; will recover.

REED, J. F., private, Company C, struck on the back of his neck with a stone.

SCHUBEL, WALTER, No. 4810 Throop street, shot in right thigh and left leg.

STREETER, F., private, Company C, struck on the back with a stone.

UNKNOWN BOY, in Union Hospital, Englewood, unconscious; will lose left arm.

UNKNOWN MAN, in Union Hospital, unconscious; will lose right leg.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, No. 1003 Thirtieth street, shot through left arm; will recover.

ZELAWSKI, K. A., No. 4800 Loomis street, shot in right shoulder, taken home; will recover.

At other points:

The Killed.

BACH, MARTEA, Seventeenth and Ashland, shot and instantly killed by a stray bullet while watching a mob of Bohemians burn cars on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks at Paulina street.

WARZOWSKI, JOSEPH, No. 981 Nineteenth street, shot and killed by United States soldiers while in a crowd which stoned a Pan-Handle train at Twenty-first street.

The property loss yesterday was insignificant in comparison with that of Friday. While the torch was applied to box cars whenever and wherever the incendiaries got a chance to do their work without interference, the presence of troops and officers and doubtless the loss of life at Forty-ninth street acted as deterrents to the "firebugs."

Troops Went Out to Shoot.

The discipline of the mob at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets by the militia was overshadowed by orders given earlier in the day, both to the regulars and militia, in relation to firing upon the mob. The orders to the regulars were to use their rifles in case of any act of open hostility. The orders to the militia were verbal, but none the less emphatic, and instructed soldiers to shoot any man tampering with railroad property. These orders put a different aspect upon the state of affairs. The police themselves yesterday were given to understand by their superior officers that they might use their revolvers under sufficient provocation, and that if they shot they were to shoot to kill. Altogether at the depots yesterday the atmosphere was peaceful. Illinois Central and Michigan Central trains moved in and out of the Park

and order that Mayor Hopkins issue orders to the police to disperse all gatherings on the street without reference to the question whether they are peaceable or otherwise. "Move on," they think, should be the order of good citizens, an order which the police might obey under the present circumstances. Such an order, it is thought, might in many cases prevent the assembling of disorderly persons disposed to be mischievous.

The committee which has been collecting provisions for the Pullman employees, who are in want, last night gave out the following story:

The Relief committee of the Pullman strikers were much discouraged yesterday when they found that two car loads of provisions which had been donated for the Pullman strikers had been burned the day before. The fire which consumed the provisions was on the tracks at Burnside. The loss of the provisions will be keenly felt by the strikers and their families at Pullman.

FATAL ENCOUNTER OF COMPANY C.

Compelled to fire on the mob at Loomis and Forty-ninth streets.

Company C, Second Regiment, I. N. G. Capt. Mann, disciplined a mob of rioters yesterday afternoon at Forty-ninth and

MILITIA COWS A MOB.

BAYONETS BRISTLE FROM GRAND CROSSING TO HARVEY.

Illinois Central Right of Way Closely Guarded by First Regiment Men—Rioters Make No Demonstration—How the Men Are Disposed to Thoroughly Guard the Pullman Shops and the Town as Well as the Railroads to the Indiana Line—Troops Fare Badly.

From Grand Crossing to Harvey the Illinois Central bristles with bayonets. Fordham, Burnside, Pullman, and Riverdale are military camps in waiting for and expecting an engagement any moment. An almost continuous line of pickets patrols the tracks from Seventy-ninth street south to Kensington. Posts of ten men are established along the right of way within plain sight and easy hauling distance of each other. With a signal corps in full operation, ample telegraph facilities in his headquarters, Col. Turner

down to the Corlies engine and water tower. In case of an attack it is believed one of the first moves of the mob would be to cripple the famous engine and cut off the water supply. Post 2, in charge of Capt. J. S. Beller of Company L with forty-two men, is located north of One Hundred and Eighth street near the store-room and oil house. This post commands the mill, the freight erecting shop, and is in easy reach of the round-house. Post 3 is between the paint shop and the kindling mill on Cottage Grove avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixth street. It is held by the second platoon of Company C, Lieut. McGowan and forty men. Post 4 is at the crossing of One Hundred and Sixth street and the Pullman tracks and directly opposite the houses where most of the trouble some Pullman strikers live. It is in charge of Capt. A. L. Boite, with the first platoon of Company C, numbering 42 men. Post 5, held by Capt. Patrick and Company A, 54 men, is opposite the termination of One Hundred and Fifth street, and commands the wheel foundry as well as the main foundry and the Columbia Screw Factory. The patrol line extends north beyond One Hundred and Fourth street to a little grove where the strikers have been in the

TWO ONLOOKERS SHOT

RIOTS IN PAN-HANDLE AND BURLINGTON YARDS ARE FATAL.

Joseph Warzowski Is Killed by a Ball During a Riot in the Pan-Handle Yards at Twenty-first Street—Morris Bach Killed by a Stray Bullet While Looking at the Burning of Cars at Ashland Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

One of Dictator Dobs' dupes lost his life and several others were wounded in a conflict with the regulars in the Pan-Handle yards at Twenty-second street at 8 o'clock last night. Joseph Warzowski of No. 981 Nineteenth street, a Polish laborer, was the man killed. He was shot through the back but it is not known whether the bullet was fired by a soldier or a Deputy Marshal, as both burned powder.

Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Chapin, with a dozen Deputy Marshals, had been out on the Pan-Handle road

BULLETIN OF The Sunday Tribune.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer; south winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

1. Rioters Shot Down by Militiamen. Militia Cows the Kensington Mob. Two Onlookers Killed by Troops. City Can Use Federal Troops.
2. Attempt to Burn Packington. Allied Trades to Consider its Course.
3. Backsets for Dictator Dobs. Uncle Sam Bound to Run Malls. Questions Dictator Dobs' Mental Condition. In Mood for Strike at Pittsburg.
4. Strike Outside Chicago on the Wane. More Trains on the Move.

LAST EDITION.

CITY CAN USE THEM.

Uncle Sam's Troops Are Available in Case of Riots.

TALK WITH CLEVELAND.

Orders from the President by Long-Distance Phone.

MORE SOLDIERS ARE COMING

Cavalry, Infantry, and Three Batteries of Artillery Ordered Here.

POSSIBILITY OF MARTIAL LAW.

Gen. Miles had a long conference with Mayor Hopkins last evening, the result of which was to bring about a clear understanding of the functions of the Federal troops in Chicago. The conference was held at the City Hall after Gen. Miles had talked with President Cleveland over the long distance telephone. The government troops are here to protect the government buildings and to see that the inter-State commerce law is not violated. But if it becomes necessary for them to charge on mob rioters they will do so if requested by the Mayor.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Gen. Miles instructed his aides to call for Washington on the long-distance telephone. Fifteen minutes later connection was made with Secretary Lammont's office, and Gen. Miles was called to the instrument. All others, including even his aides and telegraph operators, were excluded from the room. Gen. Miles talked over the telephone about twelve minutes, and at the conclusion of the conversation started for the City Hall. He went direct to the Mayor's office, where, besides the latter, Corporation Counsel Rubens and City Controller Ackerman were in waiting.

A conference took place lasting half an hour. When it was over the Mayor gave out the news of it. Gen. Miles said that he had been in communication with President Cleveland, and that when the President heard how matters stood and what the General had done he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied. As to his duties in Chicago Gen. Miles said the President had instructed him to protect the Government Building, the Subtreasury, and all trains carrying the United States mails and those doing an inter-State commerce business.

If the Mayor So Requests.

The Mayor asked whether the President had authorized him to leave the railways carrying the mails and those doing an inter-State business. The General replied the President had instructed him to do so if the Mayor of Chicago so requested. Mayor Hopkins then said he had 4,000 soldiers and police at his disposal, all well armed and thoroughly organized, and that he did not think such a request would be necessary. With the forces at his command he felt that he could suppress all riots and disturbances that might occur.

"The General informed me that he would charge upon mobs if I requested him to do so," said the Mayor, "but that he would not do it unless the request was made by the Mayor. This makes a unity of action between the State and government troops. Gen. Miles expressed his willingness to do all he possibly can under his instructions from the President."

The collision with the mob at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets was brought to the Mayor's attention by Gen. Miles. That Inspector Hunt had reported to him that the regular troops did the first firing and then the train on which they were had moved away. To this Gen. Miles replied by saying that none of the soldiers of his command were in the vicinity when the riot occurred. Gen. Miles visited the camp on the Lake-Front after dinner in company with Frederic Remington, the artist, who is in Chicago making sketches for an Eastern publication. He returned to his office at 8 o'clock. Edwin Walker was waiting for him and a long conference ensued.

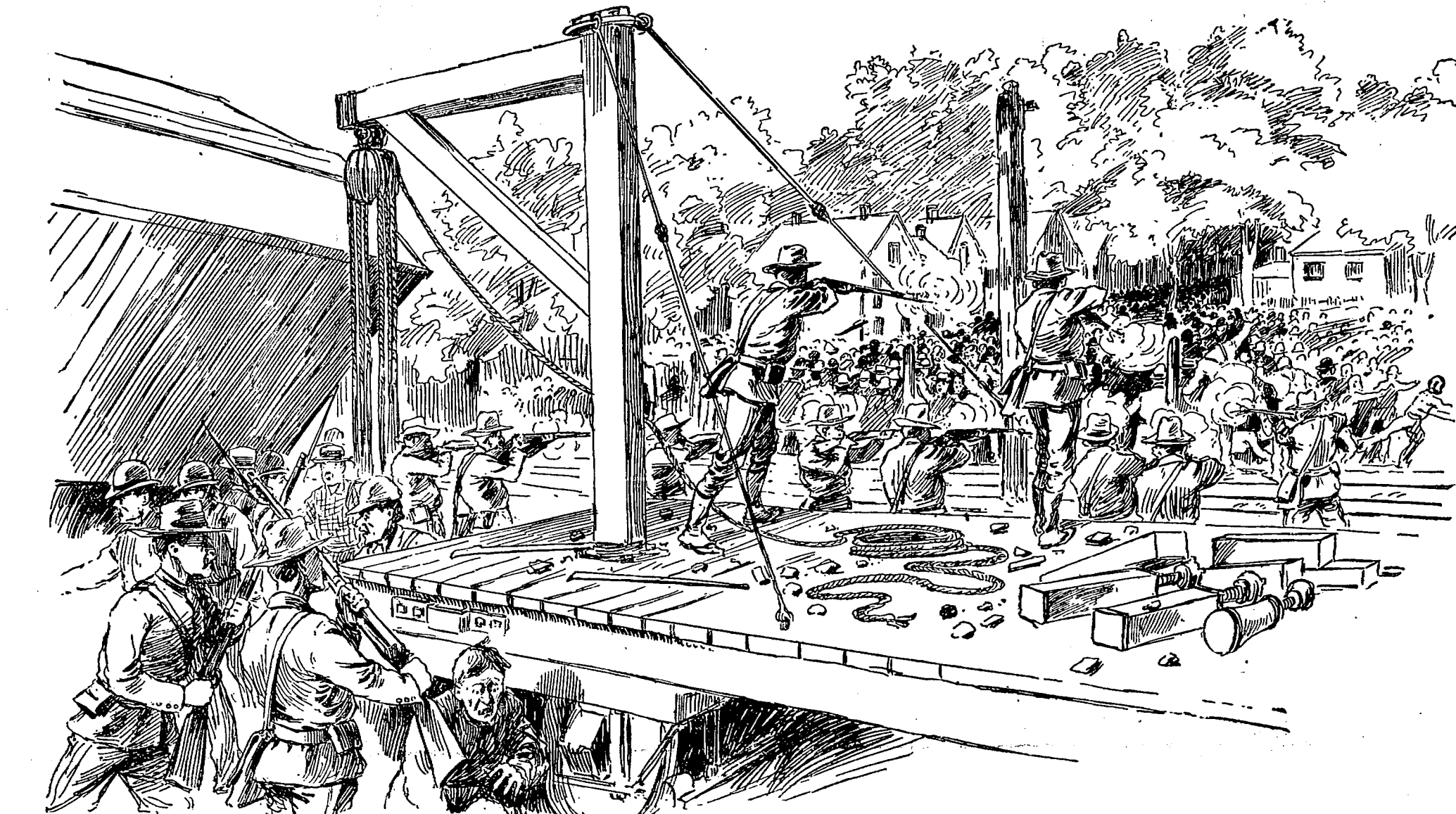
Will There Be Martial Law?

There is no doubt that the advisability of declaring martial law was seriously discussed yesterday. Among Gen. Miles' many callers were leading merchants, property-owners, and others. It is believed they pointed out to him that the condition of affairs had reached a point where the sternest measures were necessary. It was said by a high official of the government, who, though not a military officer, is in close touch with military matters, that if martial law were declared it would include only parts of Chicago. It would be a last resort. If the troops, acting under their liberal orders to shoot if hostile demonstrations of any kind were made, failed to keep the railroad rights of way clear the parts of the city through which the tracks run would be the official said, would be taken under the immediate charge of the government. All persons would be warned to keep away on penalty of being shot, and should anyone disobey the order, if he escaped with his life, he would be arrested and tried by court-martial. The process of the civil courts would be suspended so far as those sections were concerned.

There is friction between Mayor Hopkins and Sheriff Gilbert. The latter finds himself an exceedingly small figure during these exciting times. Mayor Hopkins has grasped all the glory, and the Sheriff feels that his official dignity has been slighted. The coolness between the Mayor and the Sheriff began when Mayor Hopkins requested the presence of State troops and that they report to him personally. This is a reversal of the usual procedure, as it has always been customary for the Sheriff to request the presence of troops. Sheriff Gilbert, as the chief officer in the county, has not the slightest control over the troops which are here for the preservation of peace in his territory. It is a trouble about the city limits he must send his deputies, and if he secures troops he must get them from Mayor Hopkins. This is exceedingly galling to Sheriff Gilbert, and it is said he has written a stinging letter to Gov. Altgeld denouncing the latter's course in giving the control of the troops to Mayor Hopkins.

Gilbert Is Angry.

The Sheriff last night telephoned Gen. Wheeler's headquarters asking for the presence of a company of infantry outside the city limits. He was told he would have to go to Mayor Hopkins. A long wailing ensued over the telephone, but Gen. Wheeler was obdurate, saying he had orders must come through the Mayor, as he had been instructed to report to the latter when he got here. Gen. Wheeler said he was sorry that so much red tape business was necessary. It was evident, however, from the conversation that went on over the phone that Sheriff Gilbert was angry. The story of the friction between the Sheriff



MILITIAMEN FIRE INTO THE MOB AT LOOMIS AND FORTY-NINTH STREETS.

Loomis streets. The police assisted, and taking up the work where the militia left off, finished the job. There is no means of knowing how many rioters were killed or wounded. The mob carried off many of its dying and injured. The returns, so far as the police, hospital, and physicians' reports give two dead, eight fatally hurt, and 17 injured. Company C officers on duty during the riot were Capt. Mann and Lieut. Harry C. Reed. Lieut. Reed was hit in the left temple by a sharp-edged rock. As he fell he struck the back of his head on a car step and was a few moments unconscious. Private W. H. Melan was hit on the chin with a heavy stone, and the stock of his gun shows two indentations where it was hit with flying missiles. Private J. F. Sheehan received a stone in the back of the neck, which raised a lump as large as an egg. Private Ernest Dalton had his right wrist sprained with a rock. Lieut. Reed was the only man incapacitated for further service. The men of Company C were armed with revolvers and regulation Springfield rifles, and carried twenty rounds of ammunition in their belts.

Fifteen or twenty policemen were more or less bruised and hurt by stones and chunks of iron. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the troop, numbering forty men, went out with the work train on the Wabash road as far as Sixty-ninth street. On account of the mob encountered, unable to do any work, the wrecking started back over the Western Indiana tracks. They were then transferred to the Grand Trunk tracks. While the train was at work at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets the crowd so increased in numbers

has complete control of the situation and says he is prepared to meet any unorganized mob that may attempt to invade his territory. All this stern evidence of war seems to have had good effect, for the riotous strikers who created such a reign of terror in that section Thursday night and Friday did not assert themselves in any way yesterday. So far as they were concerned everything was quiet and peaceable. No crowds gathered anywhere and none were allowed to assemble either on or near enough to the railroad to again apply the torch and wreck. All regular passenger trains entering and departing from the city over this route passed back and forth unmolested, and some had Pullman cars as a part of their equipment.

Something was done also in the way of moving freight. The Illinois Central brought in a long, heavily loaded train from the south yesterday about noon and the Michigan Central took one out last evening. A wrecking train under strong military guard went up and down the line lifting overturned cars off the track and setting them aside.

Two Men Arrested as Ringleaders. The most exciting incident of the day was the arrest of two men at Kensington said to have been ringleaders in the acts of violence committed Friday. They were Frank Drier and Bob Gordon, the latter a Pullman striker. Deputy United States Marshal Stonehouse made the arrest. Drier is said to be a long, heavily loaded train from the south that was sent down the track into a freight train, and Gordon, so the officers claim, was seen in the act of setting fire to a car at Burnside. They were taken first to Pullman, where Maj. Tolman detained a guard to assist the marshals and they were brought to the city.

A large number of strikers and their hoodlums hung around the saloons in Kensington all day and would congregate in the streets every time a train went by, but made no attempt to interfere with the movement of cars. In addition to the military protection afforded, nearly the same number of police were on duty at Kensington yesterday as the day before and they kept the depot platforms, the crossings, the tracks and yards cleared. More police and the Deputy Marshals patrolled the Michigan Central tracks as far out as the Indiana State line.

The protecting force therefore in the region indicated numbers, all told, 1,200 men. The First Regiment in three battalions is 700 strong; the Seventh Regiment has 250 men; there are in the neighborhood of 150 police and 100 Deputy Marshals. They can, should occasion require it, all be concentrated at one point within an hour's time. The First Regiment is divided between Pullman, Burnside, and Fordham, but Col. Turner says he is prepared to mass the men in fifteen minutes. Matters were conducted in the most systematic manner and on the supposition that an attack might be made upon the works at Pullman, the Illinois Central roundhouse and shops at Burnside, and the freight yards at Fordham.

The disposition of the troops was such that Maj. Tolman at Pullman has 200 at his disposal, Maj. Sanborn, with the Second Battalion at Burnside, 220, and Maj. Eddy, with the Third Brigade at Fordham, 170. This left a good reserve to go to either place in case of emergency, and a guard of from thirty to forty men for the patrol train. Maj. Eddy's force was strengthened last night by the addition of twenty men.

Guarding the Pullman Shops.

The various details were so placed as to command the weakest points. Maj. Tolman has five posts in and about the Pullman shops and pickets entirely around the place. Post 1 is at One Hundred and Eleventh and Watt streets, under command of Company K, Capt. Willis J. Wells and the thirty-seven men. They are stationed inside, the yard and have control from Gate 2

habit of holding a great many of their meetings.

Maj. Sanborn had his 220 men scattered along the tracks last night from Burnside to One Hundred and Fourth street, and in and about the roundhouse and shops. The pickets were put out in squads of ten, the squads being in sight of each other, but in order to make communication sure, a single picket was placed midway between the squads. Companies F and M, Capts. S. W. Smith and E. A. Switzer, performed this post duty. Companies G and D, Captains E. H. and Capt. George V. Bristol, and Joseph Barnett, with the galling gun as a strong backer, held the roundhouse, the machine shop, and Col. Turner's headquarters, which are in the offices of the machine shop. Just now the plant is in such confusion that it is impossible to say how many would run away up into the millions of dollars. There are 127 locomotives in the forty-four round-house and yards, besides a great many cars of all kinds and immense quantities of material.

Where the Torch Would Be Applied.

The Third Battalion, Maj. Eddy in command, is composed of Companies E, H, and I, their commanders being Capts. Koch, Bolte, and Isabell. They cover the ground from Grand Crossing to the south end of the Fordham yards, in which there are from 400 to 500 box and coal cars standing on side-tracks and where, could they get the chance, the mob could undoubtedly apply the torch. Squads of men wearing white ribbons walked down from the crossing yesterday and looted a car at Burnside. They were taken first to Pullman, where Maj. Tolman detained a guard to assist the marshals and they were brought to the city.

Col. Turner has a wire and nine operators at his headquarters, and was receiving and sending messages all day and night. He kept in constant communication with Gen. Wheeler, and informed him every hour as to the situation. The prevailing tone of these messages was to the effect that all dangerous points were well guarded; that there were no disturbances, and that everything was in good shape. He also indicated the 100 members of the regiment who have no guns held in readiness at the armory. One hundred rifles were shipped from Springfield Friday night, but they got tied up somewhere on the road, and may not arrive before tomorrow.

Sgt. F. B. Hart has charge of the signal corps, which numbers nineteen men, and they have kept up a continuous system of signals between the three points since daylight yesterday morning. There are four stations, located at headquarters, Pullman, Fordham, and Grand Crossing. The ones at Pullman and Fordham were on block tower bridges, and the one at Grand Crossing on a freight car. Last night the station at Pullman was shifted to the water tower. The corps had a bit of experience with a striker yesterday morning who could read their signals. He climbed up on a freight car, tied his hands, chief to a long stick, and sent them a message not in the code nor altogether complimentary. They could read it plain enough.

Report of Plan to Burn Cars.

Maj. Tolman reported that preparations had been made by the strikers to burn a lot of coal cars between Fordham and Burnside and that the plan was to set fire to the cars at Sixteenth street. The plan was to set fire to the cars at Sixteenth street. The plan was to set fire to the cars at Sixteenth street. The plan was to set fire to the cars at Sixteenth street.

Until last evening the soldiers at Burnside and Fordham had a hard time getting anything to eat. Most of them left home Friday evening without their dinner and did not get

with a wrecking train and crew cleaning up the tracks to enable a mail train to enter the city. The work had been completed and the train was returning to the depot closely followed by the mail train. At Twenty-second street some cars at that point were burning and the hose was stretched across the track so that the train had to stop.

A large mob had gathered about the fire, and when the train came to a standstill the rioters began to throw stones at both the soldiers and the wrecking crew. Then some one in the mob brought a lot of oil-soaked waste and attempted in the excitement to fire the wrecking train. By this time the stones were flying thick and fast, and several of the men had received painful bruises. When the attempt was made to fire the train the marshals opened fire. The majority of the rioters fell back in confusion, but a large number of the more desperate attempted to board the train. At this the soldiers brought their bayonets to bear and every man who came near enough received a thrust. Capt. Chapin then ordered his men to dismount and charge on the mob, which fled like a flock of frightened turkeys. The soldiers then returned to the train and came on into the Union Depot.

After the train had gone, the police found Warzowski lying on the ground several hundred feet from the scene of the contest with frightened turkeys. He was at once removed to the County Hospital, where he died at 12 o'clock. He was 35 years of age, a Pole, a laborer, and unmarried. To the hospital authorities he stated that his presence in the mob was due to curiosity, and that he was just about to turn to run away when the bullet struck him.

Martina Bach Meets Death.

Martina Bach, 17 years old, while watching a mob of Bohemians and Italians who were trying to burn cars in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight yards at Ashland avenue, was shot and instantly killed at 8 o'clock last night. She was standing at the time on the roof of her home at the northeast corner of Ashland avenue and Nineteenth street. The mob had begun to stone the firemen who were at work extinguishing the flames in the cars. A detachment of police came to the rescue and charged the crowd, dispersing them. In the excitement shots were fired and one of them struck Miss Bach, passing through her heart. Lieut. Bowler of the Des Plaines Street Station, who was in command of the police, says that no shots were fired by strikers. Spectators say on the other hand that the police fired over the heads of the crowd and that one of the bullets in all probability struck Miss Bach.

Several among the mob were slightly injured by blows from the clubs of the police and several of the police were hit by stones and other missiles thrown by the mob. Officer O'Shea of the West Thirtieth Street Station was severely bruised on the right cheek by a stone.

Try to Prevent Firemen's Work.

A box car and a car loaded with manure standing on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks just west of Ashland avenue were set on fire about 8 o'clock by a crowd of Bohemians and Italians numbering nearly 200. An alarm of fire was sent in, and Company No. 5 and Fire Insurance Patrol No. 2 responded. When the firemen were about to get a stream of water onto the burning cars the mob of foreigners showered bricks and stones upon them and drove the men from their posts. A citizen telephoned to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for assistance, and thirty policemen under command of Lieut. Bowler and Place were sent to the spot. According to the story of Lieut. Bowler the officers were met with a furious shower of stones and missiles of all sorts from the crowd, but lost no time in charging and by free use of

Trains Begin Running Under Protection.

5 New York Militia Kept Ready to Act.

California Strikers Ready for a Fight.

6 Spring Valley Miners Loot Stores.

Wanderers Defeat Chicago at Cricket.

Accomplices of Carnot's Assassin Arrested.

7 Lissak Wins the World's Fair Stakes.

Dobbins Wins the Realization Stakes.

Grand Circuit Begins This Week.

8 Colts Win from the Senators.

Plan of Work for Municipal Reform.

Must Not Push Building Associations.

9 All Germany Talks of Anarchy.

London Actors Rush to Law.

Britannia Again Defeats Vigilant.

The President Determined to Quell Rioting.

10 Dobs Says He Would Go to Jail.

Stockholders Approve Mr. Egan's Course.

Regulars Will Now Shoot to Kill.

11 Reed's Sharp Talk on the Tariff Bill.

Funeral of James Sullivan.

Nearly Causes a P. A. Lynching.

Last Plea of Counsel for Prendergast.

12 University Testing a Summer Quarter.

14 Wall Street Feels on Strike News.

15 Affairs in the Insurance World.

16 History of the Great Strike of 1877.

20 Six Days of Joy at Pink Mine.

Aviary Ride with a Mangle Engineer.

23 Railroad Strike Affects Realty Values.

Saturday's Grain and Produce Markets.

News of the Financial Centers.

24 Miss Doris Kemp and Her Bed of Necessity.

25 Men Who Direct the Immigration Tide.

A Symposium of Humorous Tales.

Lake Michigan Lighthouse Keepers.

26 Sir John Astley Writes of Sports.

27 News from Western Summer Resorts.

Society at Newport and Other Points.

28 Season of Grand Opera May Be Dull.

First Work of McKivier's Stock Company.

29 Society Seeks for Cool Places.

Julius Simon on Strike Leaders.

30 Study of the Origin of Surinamese.

Gossip About Cabinet Officers.

31 Stars Visible in July Skies.

32 Sunday Services in the Chicago Churches.